

SENATOR CHIZEK: I've got the percentages, I've got the totals, the caseload...

SENATOR HABERMAN: Put your light on. Then my next question, Senator Chizek, was going to be, how many of these cases are divorce cases in the civil cases?

SENATOR CHIZEK: Well, I think I gave you that when we were on the bill, Senator. I'll have to go through it again, I put it away. These were more appropriate questions for the bill rather than the A bill.

SENATOR HABERMAN: Well, then I'll ask Senator Lindsay, he brought the subject up. Senator Lindsay, in your talk you mentioned the caseload. Can you give me the number of civil cases versus the number of criminal cases?

SENATOR LINDSAY: Statewide?

SENATOR HABERMAN: No, in the district that Omaha is getting the two new judges.

SENATOR LINDSAY: Okay, 1972, Senator, was the last year that a judge was added in Douglas County, and that year it was just over 6,000 cases. In 1990, there were 11,318 cases.

SENATOR HABERMAN: I want a difference between the civil and criminal.

SENATOR LINDSAY: Felony cases, in 19...let's see, in 1972 there were 912; 1989, 1,802; domestic relations caseload, 1972, 2,506; 1990, 4,040. Civil case load, 1972, 2,508; 1990, 5,486. I'd be happy to give you...share this with you.

SENATOR HABERMAN: Who can...can you explain to me how the point system works?

SENATOR LINDSAY: Pardon me.

SENATOR HABERMAN: How does the point system work?

SENATOR LINDSAY: The point system uses...it was designed to take into account the rural areas are different from the urban areas in that judges in rural areas have to travel. So they,